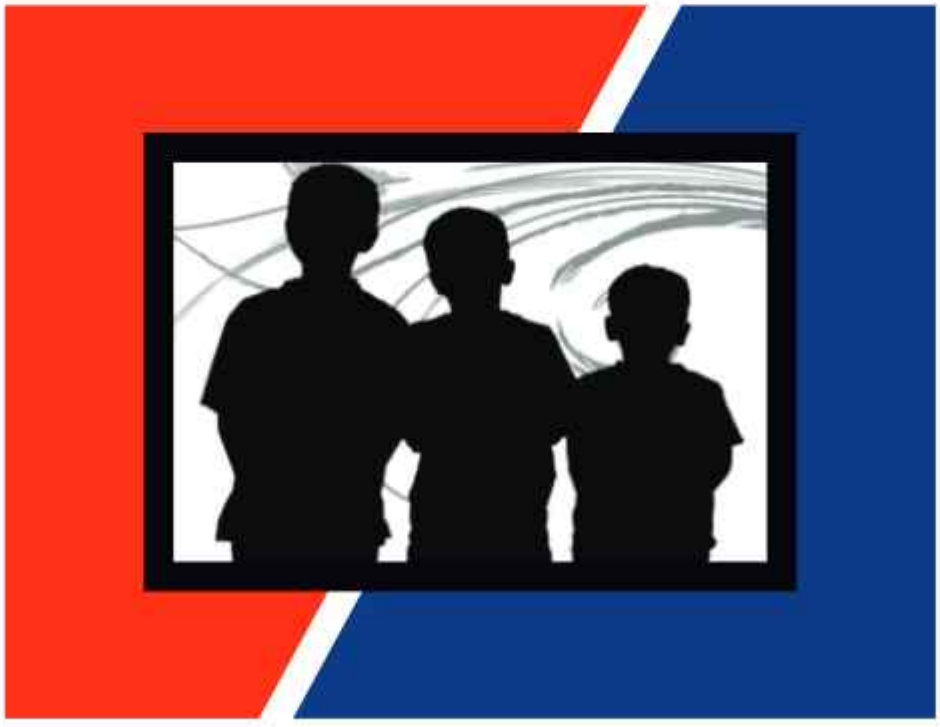
A QUICK OVERVIEW

STATUS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Structures, Mechanisms & Processes

JANUARY, 2019



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न्याय सब के लिए
ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

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FOREWARD

Child rights have been given little or no importance in the overall development plans by just about every Government. This is unfortunate, particularly if we view children as the future of our country. Therefore, if we don't recognise the rights of our children and look after them today, we are effectively endangering the future of our country.

It is true that there are laws that recognise the rights of children and protect those rights but unless these laws are implemented with sincerity and commitment, it would only amount to paper recognition. Who are the authorities that should ensure that the laws for children are meaningfully interpreted and implemented? The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 establishes and constitutes several authorities. Unfortunately, there are so many of them that it is difficult to keep a track of all of them. As a first step, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has identified the structures and mechanisms established under the law. This by itself is a very welcome and useful exercise.

However, what is more important is that NALSA has also sought and obtained information which gives a clear idea of the actual working of these institutions-are these institutions following the mandate of the law and are they monitoring the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act? The efforts put in by NALSA are commendable and the results are significant. They focus, without comment, on the deficiencies and strengths in the implementation of the law. This is really the first step in a long journey in the effective implementation of the rights of children and the protection and preservation of those rights.

The Efforts of NALSA must be carried forward by civil society organisations who must crosscheck the information provided to NALSA. It is very well to report to NALSA that all institutions are functioning as required by law but it is another thing to actually validate the reports given. Presently, this is beyond the scope of NALSA's activities and that is why it is necessary for civil society organisations and non-government organisations to chip in with accountability efforts so that we can ensure a better life for the children of our country and thereby ensure a better future for all of us.

My compliments to the NALSA team for taking a giant step forward in recognition of the rights of children. With continued coordinated teamwork, for which NALSA is well known, I'm sure that massive and much deserved changes can be brought about in providing legal aid and services to disadvantaged and deprived sections of society and access to justice for all coupled with appropriate remedial action. Hopefully, this will soon become a reality, particularly for children.

December 29, 2018

(Madan B. Lokur)

PREFACE

The provisions of the Indian Constitution lay down that children should be developed in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, free from exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Deriving its roots therefrom and the welfare of the children being of paramount importance, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was enacted to consolidate and ament the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.

Despite the enactment of such constitutional and statutory provisions, it was felt that the rights of the children were not properly secured, in-as-much-as, it was found that the conditions of some of the children of the country were pitiable and that they neither had any source nor means to improve the same.

In the case of Sampurna Behura v Union of India, a writ petition was filed to highlight the ineffective implementation of the laws relating to the protection of children.

On 26th September, 2005 the Supreme Court took up for consideration and found that the States had failed to implement some of the provisions of the The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Right to Life provision of the Constitution of India was being violated as the children were deprived of their basic rights. The Act of 2000 has since been repealed and what is now in force is the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Based on the directions from the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2011 in the said case, NALSA prepared and presented a report relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Act of 2000 in all the states. The Supreme Court further passed a direction to NALSA in the order dated 9-12-2017 to furnish a report regarding the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016.

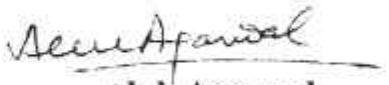
In pursuance to the said direction NALSA has prepared the present report highlighting the status of the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2016. The report also presents a glimpse of the Juvenile Justice Institutions, mechanisms and structures across the country.

In the said report a detailed analysis was carried out based on the responses provided by the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) to the questionnaire prepared by NALSA as on 30th June, 2018 for the purpose of ascertaining the status of implementation of the Juvenile Justice Institutions in different parts of the country.

The present report gives a glimpse of the status of the structures and mechanisms established under the Juvenile Act Across the country.

We gratefully acknowledge all the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) for extending the much needed help and cooperation in collecting the required information from the authorities concerned and making the same available to NALSA in a short span of time. The information collected formed the very basis of this work.

We express our heartiest gratitude to the team of the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) for providing valuable inputs for devising the questionnaire for the present work. We also express our profound gratitude to Ms. Bharti Ali, co-founder & director of HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, for her invaluable support by carrying out the proof reading and editing of the work and putting it in a presentable form. Her efforts have enriched the work. Our law researchers Miss Debaborninee Devi and Miss Chetana Singha made meticulous efforts in compiling the information sent by different states, analyzing and presenting the same to NALSA and to all concerned who have worked hard to complete the work and make it a successful one.



Alok Agarwal
Member Secretary
National Legal Services Authority

CONTENT

Abbreviations

CCI - Child Care Institution

CICL - Children in conflict with the law

CNCP - Children in need of care and protection

CWPO - Child Welfare Police Officer

DCPU - District Child Protection Society

DLSA - District Legal Services Authority

etc. - etcetera

i.e. - that is

ICP - Individual Care Plan

ICPS - Integrated Child Protection Scheme

JJ Act / JJA - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

JJ Model Rules - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016

JJF - Juvenile Justice Fund

MIS - Management Information System

NALSA - National Legal Services Authority

NIMHANS - National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences

NIPCCD - National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

SAA - Specialised Adoption Agency

SCPS - State Child Protection Society

SJPU - Special Juvenile Police Unit

SLSA - State Legal Services Authority

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

UT - Union Territory

viz. - that is to say, namely / videlicet (in Latin)

wrt - with respect to

1. INTRODUCTION

State being the guardian of children and all persons under legal disability has the primary duty to protect their interests. While legal reform in matters concerning children date back to the colonial period, Independent India framed its first special law on juvenile justice in the year 1986. It has since been amended from time to time in compliance with India's constitutional as well as international human rights obligations and as per directions of the apex court, with the aim to improve the administration of juvenile justice. The law as applicable now is called the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

India's law on juvenile justice is unique in many ways. Unlike most countries in the world, it covers two categories of children, namely, children in need of care and protection (CNCP) and children in conflict with the law (CICL), giving importance to both preventing and protecting children from vulnerabilities of varied nature. There are distinct and separate judicial as well as administrative mechanisms to provide for and deal with both these categories of children. This report is an attempt to look at some of these measures. It finds its basis in the directions issued for the National Legal Services Authorities (NALSA) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Sampurna Behura v. Union of India & Ors., vide order dated 09-02-2018. Data was collected by the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and compiled by the concerned State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) as per a detailed questionnaire developed by NALSA. The report is a collation and analysis of the responses thus collected and compiled. It provides a quick overview to the reader on the implementation of the following provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 in all the States and Union Territories (UTs), except Jammu & Kashmir.

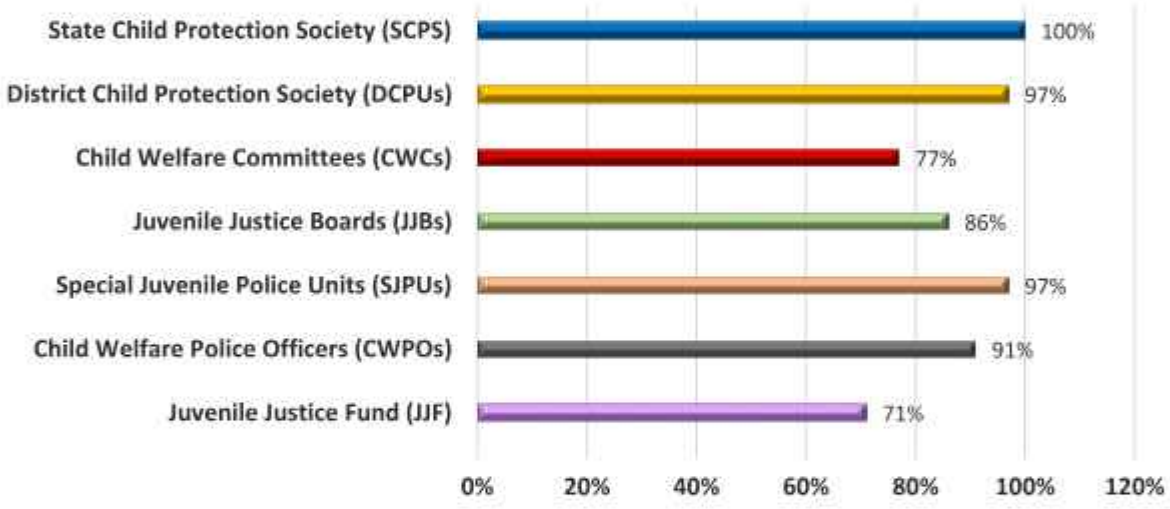
Structures/Mechanisms/ Processes/Functions	JJ Act, 2015	JJ Model Rules, 2016
Administrative structures and mechanisms under the law		
State Child Protection Society (SCPS)	Section 106	Rule 2 (xx) and 84
Juvenile Justice Fund (JJF)	Section 105	Rule 83
District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)	Section 2 (26) and 106	Rule 85
Judicial / Quasi-judicial bodies		
Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)	Section 2 (10) and 4	Rule 3 and 4
Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)	Section 2 (22) and 27	Rule 15
Law Enforcement		
Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPUs)	Section 2 (55), 107 (2) and 107 (4)	Rule 86

Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPOs)	Section 2 (18) and 107(1)	Rule 86
MIS and Data Management		
State level data management by SCPS		Rule 84 (1) (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii)
District level data management by DCPUs		Rule 85 (1) (viii), (ix), (xviii), (xix) and (xx)
Child Care Institutions		
Observation Homes	Section 2 (40) and 47	Rule 29 (1) (i)
Special Homes	Section 2 (56) and 48	Rule 29 (1) (ii)
Place of Safety	Section 2 (46) and 49	Rule 29 (1) (iii)
Children's Homes	Section 2 (19) and 50	Rule 29 (1) (iv)
Open Shelters	Section 2 (41) and 43	Rule 22
Fit Facilities	Section 2 (27) and 51	Rule 27
Functioning of CCIs		
Maintenance of Registers in CCIs		Rule 77
Management Committee	Section 53 (2)	Rules 29 (4) and 39
Children's Committee(s)	Section 53 (3)	Rule 40
Rehabilitation Restoration and Release		
Individual Care Plans	Section 53 (1) (x)	Rule 2 (ix), 69 (I) (iii) and 73 (3) (xxi)
Follow-up post restoration and release		Rule 39 (4) (xii), 39 (4) (xv), 69 (K) (i), 73 (3) (xxi), 82 (9), 82 (10) and 85 (1) (iii)
Alternative Care Measures		
Adoption – Specialised Adoption Agencies	Section 2 (57) and 65	Rule 85 (1) (xviii)
Foster care	Section 2 (29) and 44	Rule 23, 85 (1) (xvii) and 85 (1) (xviii)
Fit person	Section 2 (28) and 52	Rule 28
After care	Section 2 (5) and 46	Rule 25
Training and Awareness		
Training and Capacity Building of JJBs, CWCs, SJPUs, CWPOs, Staff in CCIs	Section 4 (5), 27 (1), 107 (3) and 108 (b)	Rule 4 (5), 15 (5), 26 (11), 86 (3), 89
Awareness about the Act	Section 108	Rule 84 (1) (xiv) and 85 (1) (xxi)

2. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

Percentage of States and UTs with Basic Structures and Mechanisms under the JJ Act



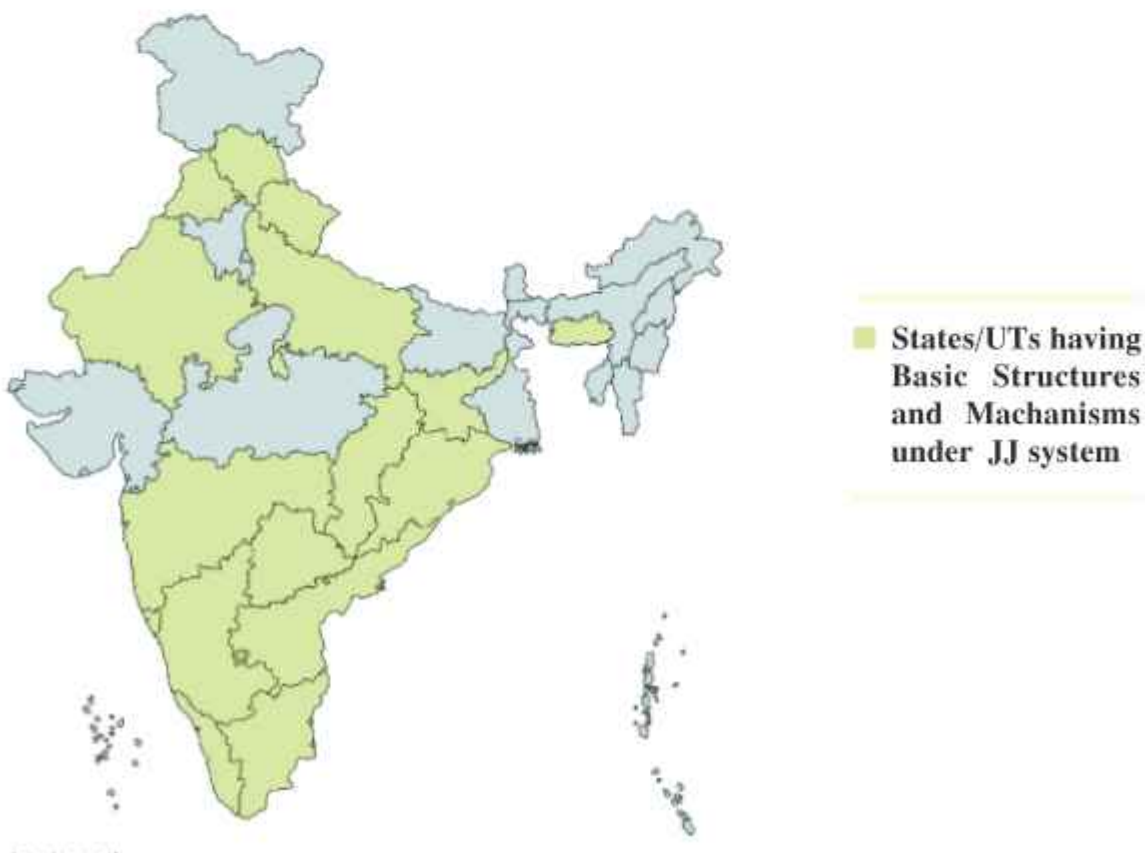
17 out of the 35 States and Union Territories (UTs) have all of the following basic structures and mechanisms required under the juvenile justice system in place:

State Level:
State Child Protection Society and Juvenile Justice Fund (JJF)

District Level:
District Child Protection Units (DCPUs),
Child Welfare Committees (CWCs),
Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and
Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPUs)

Police Station Level:
Designated Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPOs)

States/UTs without the Basic Structures and Mechanisms of the Juvenile Justice System in place	
DCPUs	Lakshadweep
CWCs	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, West Bangal.
JJBs	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana
SJPUs	Clear information was not available from Arunachal Pradesh
CWPOs	Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland
JJ Fund	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura



All States and Union Territories have a State Child Protection Society (SCPS) to roll out the Integrated Child Protection Scheme and ensure implementation of the JJ Act in the State / UT.

Despite constitution of SCPS in the States and UTs, only 37% reported that the SCPS maintained complete datasets and information required.

Around 97% of the States and UTs have constituted a DCPU in every district.

However, only 51% States and UTs reported that the DCPUs maintained full information with regard to their various functions.

77% of the States and UTs (28 out of 35) have constituted a Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in every district.

However, only in 13 States and UTs they have been constituted as per law, having a Chairperson and four Members, of whom one is a woman. These are - Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Telangana and Tripura.

In 20 out of 35 States, District Magistrates are carrying out quarterly review of CWCs.

The 12 States and UTs where quarterly review of CWCs is not taking place are – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Haryana, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.

86% of the States and UTs (28 out of 35) have constituted a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in every district.

However, only in 13 States and UTs the JJBs sit for 20 or more days in a month. These are - Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

97% States and UTs have constituted SJPUs in every district and 91% have constituted CWPOs in every police station.

SJPUs in 30 States and UTs and CWPOs in 28 States and UTs have complete list of CWCs, JJBs and CCIs. While in Lakshadweep, SJPUs and CWPOs do not have complete information about CWCs and JJBs, in Goa, Nagaland and Uttarakhand, they do not have complete list of CCIs. In Puducherry and Sikkim, SJPUs have complete information about CWCs and JJBs but CWPOs don't and in Damn & Diu the situation is reverse.

71% States and UTs have a JJ Fund.

In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Rules for JJ Fund have been notified, but fund is yet to be created. 19 out of 25 States and UTs that have a JJ Fund have not disbursed anything to DCPUs from the Fund. These are - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

2. MIS:

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL DATABASE MAINTAINED BY SCPS AND DCPUs

Database maintained by SCPS and DCPUs in the 35 States and UTs	Percentage of States and UTs where SCPS has maintained state level database	Percentage of States and UTs where DCPUs have maintained district level database
Children in institutional care and family based non institutional care	86%	86%
All States and UTs except Assam, Daman & Diu, Goa and Lakshadweep, reported the SCPS and DCPUs to have maintained state and district level database of children in institutional and non institutional family based care. Karnataka acknowledged that though the required data is maintained, it is yet to be digitised into an MIS. Assam reported its DCPUs to have maintained database of both children in institutional and non-institutional family based care, while the SCPS has not. Uttar Pradesh on the other hand reported the other way round, SCPS having maintained data base on both categories of children, while DCPUs only have database for children in institutional care.		
Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	94%	94%
Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep are the only two UTs where neither the SCPS nor the DCPUs have maintained database on all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) at the state and the district level respectively.		
Specialized Adoption Agencies	91%	94%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are the two UTs where neither the SCPS nor the DCPUs have maintained database on Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) at the state and district level respectively. Daman & Diu however, reported maintenance of district level database of SAAs by the DCPUs, but absence of state level database on SAAs required to be maintained by the SCPS.		
Open Shelters	77%	80%

4 UTs and 2 States, viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have no Open Shelters and hence neither the SCPS not the DCPUs have maintained such database. Telangana however, reported that the SCPS has not maintained state level database on Open Shelters though the DCPUs have done it at the district level. Karnataka's SCPS and DCPUs are yet to digitise the database for state and district level.

Fit Persons and Fit Facilities	49%	63%

In 5 States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and West Bengal, no state level database of Fit Persons and Fit Facilities is reported to have been maintained by the concerned SCPS, though the district level data is being maintained by the DCPUs. Bihar stated that the SCPS has only maintained the number of Fit Persons and Fit Facilities in the state, while the DCPUs have maintained all details in this regard at the district level. Considering that Fit Persons and Fit Facilities are recognised at the district level, it is difficult to understand how Sikkim reported the SCPS to have maintained state level database in this regard, while the DCPUs are reported to have not done the needful. In Goa, such database is reported to be maintained by the CWCs and not by the DCPUs. In Karnataka and Mizoram, addition of state and district level database on Fit Persons and Fit Facilities into the MIS is under progress. The 10 States and UTs that do not seem to be using the provision of recognising Fit Persons and Fit Facilities under the JJ Act are: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry and Rajasthan.

Database maintained by SCPS and DCPUs in the 35 States and UTs	**Percentage of States and UTs where SCPS has maintained state level database**	**Percentage of States and UTs where DCPUs have maintained district level database**
Registered Foster Parents	31%	46%

Database on registered foster care parents is largely maintained at the district level by the DCPUs and/or the CWCs. In Bihar and Punjab for example, the SCPS has maintained only number of registered foster parents, while DCPUs are reported to have maintained detailed database. District level database on registered foster parents is maintained in 19 States and UTs, of which 2 states, viz., Karnataka and Mizoram are yet to add the data into the MIS. In Goa, such data is reported to be maintained by the CWCs instead of the DCPUs. 8 States and UTs do not have a foster care programme, hence no such database is maintained by the SCPS or the DCPUs. These are: Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha and West Bengal.

Sponsors	37%	51%

15 States and UTs do not have a sponsorship programme. These are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal. Of the 18 States and UTs that seem to have a sponsorship programme, district level database of sponsors is reported to be maintained by the DCPUs since it is primarily a function of DCPUs. Punjab is the only exception where the SCPS is reported to have maintained state level figure for number of sponsors. Uttar Pradesh reported that it is in the process of identifying sponsors at the state level, although at the district level a database has been maintained in this regard by the DCPUs.

After Care organisations and other institutions	63%	66%

25 States and UTs seem to have after care organisations. 20 of these reported both SCPS and DCPUs to have maintained database in this regard at the state and district level respectively. Another 3 States, viz., Gujarat, Odisha and Uttarakhand, reported such data to have been maintained by the DCPUs at the district level. While in West Bengal, only the SCPS is reported to have maintained such data, in Karnataka both the SCPS and DCPUs have maintained state and district level database on after care organisations, but it is yet to be added to the MIS. In Bihar, district level database for after care organisations is reported to have been maintained only for one district.

Medical and Counselling Centres at the State/UT level	51%	69%

17 States and UTs (almost 49%) reported the SCPS and DCPUs to have maintained state and district level database on medical and counselling centres. In another 8 States and UTs (almost 23%), such database has not been maintained by the SCPS and DCPUs. 7 States and UTs reported only DCPUs to have maintained district level database on such facilities. Karnataka is the only state where information regarding medical and counselling centres at state and district level is available, but not added to the MIS. Daman & Diu reported state level database to have been maintained by SCPS, but not the district level database required to be maintained by DCPUs. Uttar Pradesh clearly stated that such data is maintained by the health department in the state and the districts, not indicating whether the SCPS and DCPUs are keeping such information or look for it as and when the need arises, as in the case of Bihar.

Database maintained by SCPS and DCPUs in the 35 States and UTs	Percentage of States and UTs where SCPS has maintained state level database	Percentage of States and UTs where DCPUs have maintained district level database
De-addiction Centres	43%	49%
In 15 States and UTs, the SCPS and DCPUs have maintained database on de-addiction centres at the state and district level respectively. Another 2 States, viz., Telangana and Uttarakhand reported only district level database to have been maintained by the DCPUs. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Gujarat have no such centres in the state and the districts, hence no database. The SCPS and DCPUs in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh have not maintained such data as they are reported to be relying on other Departments for such services. It is however, not clear whether they have access to database of those Departments or they approach them as and when needed.		
Hospitals	49%	71%
16 States and UTs reported that the SCPS and DCPUs have maintained a list of hospitals at state and district level respectively. In 8 States and UTs, neither the SCPS nor the DCPUs have maintained such a list and in another 8 States and UTs, while the SCPS has not maintained such database, the DCPUs have. Bihar clearly stated that such database is maintained at the district level by the DCPUs. Odisha and Karnataka stated that the SCPS coordinates with the district hospitals of the concerned districts for providing medical facilities to children.		
Education Facilities	49%	71%
Education facilities 49%71%In 16 States and UTs both SCPS and DCPUs are reported to have maintained database of education facilities at the state/UT and district level respectively. These are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura. In Madhya Pradesh, while the SCPS has database of state level education facilities, all DCPUs do not have the district level database. Punjab clearly specified that the SCPS and DCPUs have database of only government education facilities. Among the States and UTs where the SCPS and DCPUs have not maintained such database, Goa, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh said that it is available with the Education Department. Andhra Pradesh claimed convergence at the state level between SCPS and the Education Department for state level database of education facilities, but response for district level database is a clear NO. In Bihar, the response for SCPS is a clear NO, while DCPUs are reported to have maintained such database partially.		

Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Programmes	54%	66%

In 16 States and UTs both the SCPS and DCPUs have maintained state and district level database respectively of programmes and facilities providing apprenticeship and vocational training / skill development opportunities. These are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura. There are 7 States / UTs where the DCPUs are reported to have maintained district level database of such programmes and facilities, but not the SCPS. While Odisha has stated that such information is maintained in the districts, Punjab responded that the SCPS has maintained database of only the courses offered by the Department of Social Security and Welfare and Women and Child Development. Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh said that such information is maintained by the concerned departments and the SCPS and DCPUs rely on their database. In Madhya Pradesh, the DCPUs do not have such database for all districts and Bihar stated that the district level database maintained by DCPUs is partial.

Facilities for Children with Special Needs and other such facilities	66%	71%

State and district level database on facilities for children with special needs are reported to have been maintained by the SCPS and DCPUs respectively in 21 States and UTs. The 8 States and UTs where neither the SCPS not DCPUs have maintained such database are Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh. Of these, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh stated that information is available with the concerned departments. In Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland, while the SCPS have maintained such database, the DCPUs are reported to be lagging behind. DCPUs in Madhya Pradesh do not have information for all districts and in Nagaland none of the DCPUs have the district level database for facilities for children with special needs.

4. CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

Although institutionalisation should be a measure of last resort, at any given point of time there are a number of children requiring institutional care and protection. The juvenile justice law divides children into two categories, viz., children in conflict with the law (CICL) and children in need of care and protection (CNCP) and hence prescribes different kinds of institutions for both categories. While some institutions such as observation homes, special homes and children's homes are required to be set up in every district or for a group of districts, every state and UT must have at least one place of safety. Open shelters and fit facilities are to be set up/recognised as per need.

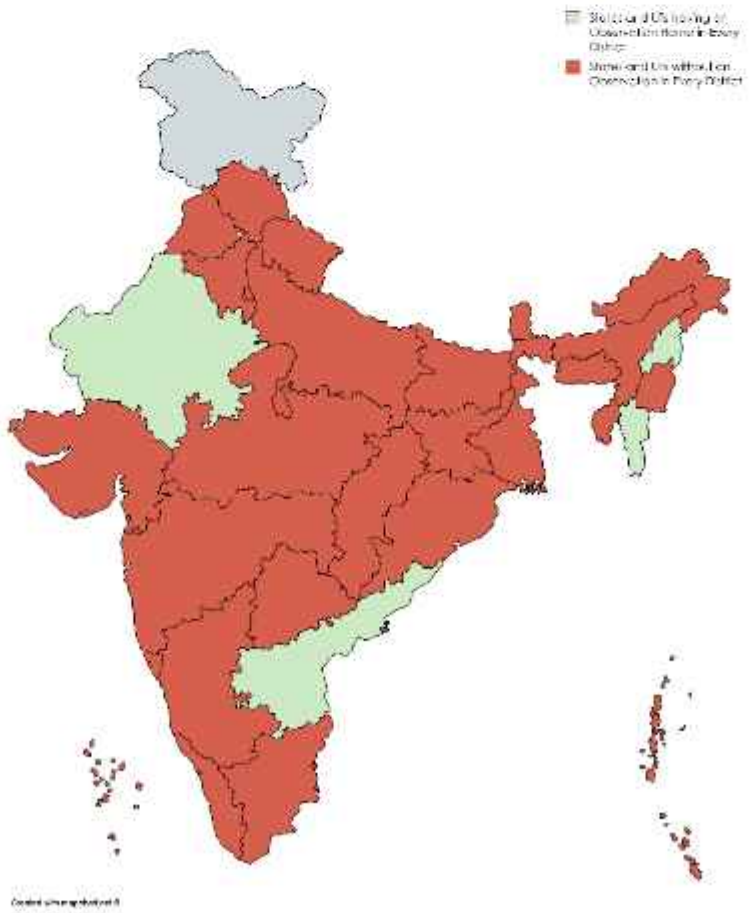
Institutions for Children in Conflict with the Law are:

- Observation Homes
- Special Homes
- Place of Safety

Institutions for Children in Need of Care and Protection are:

- Children's Homes
- Open Shelters
- Fit Facilities

4.1 Observation Homes



Only 14% of the States and UTs have an Observation Home in every district.

These are:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Chandigarh
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Rajasthan

28 States and UTs do not have an observation home in every district. Maharashtra is very close to compliance as 35 out of 36 districts have an observation home, the exception being Gondia district. Lakshadweep on the other hand stated that it has no children in conflict with the law.

5 States and UTs have no Observation Home for Girls.

While Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu reported no observation home for girls, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep reported no cases of girls in conflict with the law. Information in this regard was not available from Sikkim.

Almost 83% of the States and UTs follow age segregation.

The exceptions include 3 UTs and 1 State, viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Mizoram. Information from Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim was not available.

80% of the States and UTs reported to have adequate infrastructure at the Observation Homes.

While no information was available from Sikkim, the rest admitted shortfall in infrastructure.

Another 88.6% States and UTs felt that the Observation Homes met the minimum standards of care in terms of services and facilities such as clothing, bedding, toiletries etc.

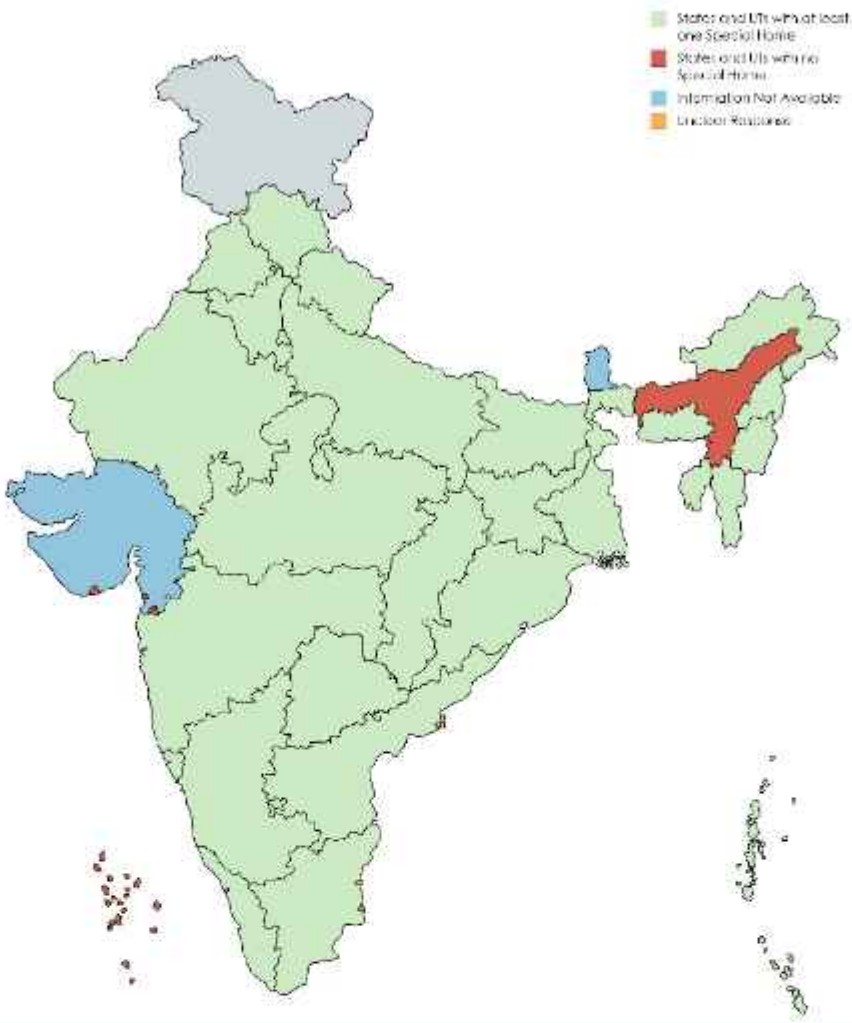
While Daman & Diu admitted lack of minimum standards of care, Lakshadweep has no children in conflict with the law, and information from Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim was not available.

31 States and UTs (88.6%) have undergone monitoring visits of Observation Homes by different officials and authorities.

Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu are the only two exceptions and the former does not have an Observation Home. No information was available from Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim.

Principal Magistrates of JJBs, DCPUs, SCPS or the concerned Department in the State / UT, State Inspection Committee, DLSA and Monitoring Committees of the District Courts emerged as the authorities conducting monitoring visits.

4.2 Special Homes



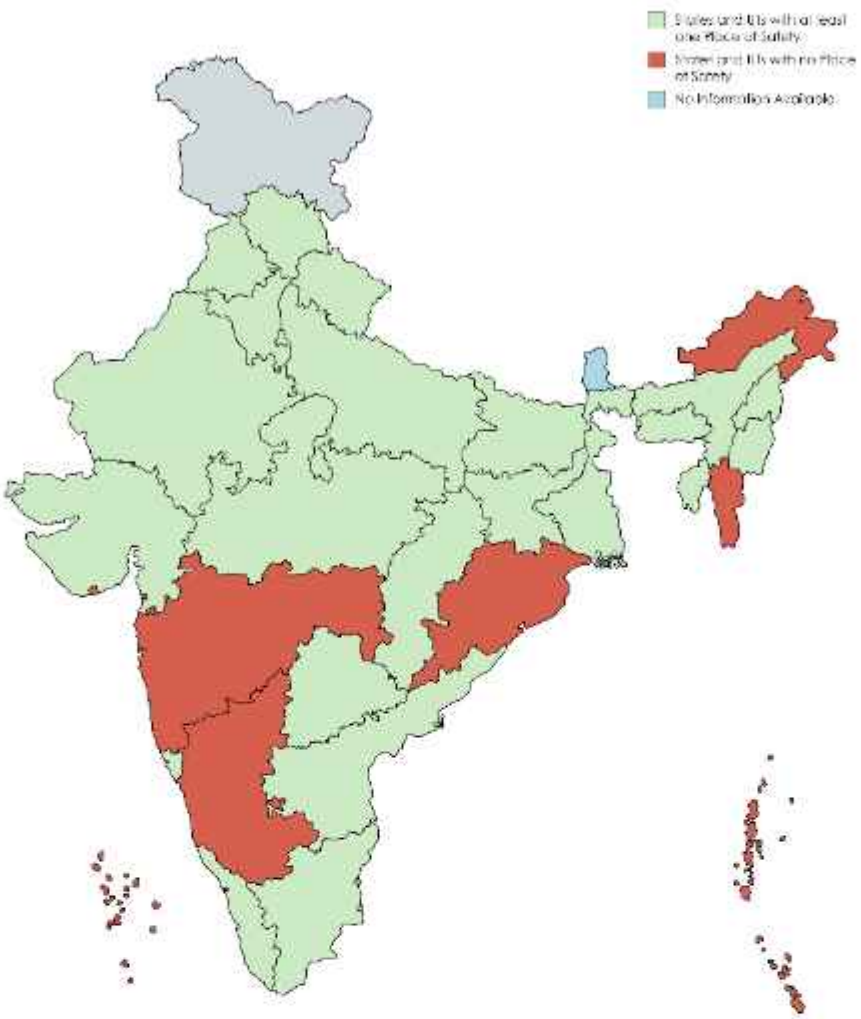
80% or 28 out of 35 States and UTs have at least one Special Home.

60% of these (21 out of 35) have at least one special home each for boys and girls in the state and another 20% (7 out of 35) have a special home for boys, but none for girls. These are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur and Nagaland. Andaman and Nicobar Islands stated it has no girls in conflict with the law. States and UTs without any special home include Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. No information was available from Gujarat and Sikkim.

24 States and UTs having an Observation Home follow age segregation.

States and UTs that do not follow age segregation in special homes are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. While Assam does not have a special home, it has a special unit attached to an observation home that keeps children held guilty and this unit is reported to be following age segregation. Response from Puducherry was not clear as it mentioned a children's home in response to the question on special home and reported that age segregation is followed. No information was available from Gujarat and Sikkim in this regard.

4.3 Place of Safety



71% or 25 States and UTs have at least one Place of Safety.

While no information was available from Sikkim, 9 States and UTs do not have such a facility. These are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram and Odisha. Andaman & Nicobar Islands stated that no child has been transferred to a place of safety. In Karnataka, a place of safety was sanctioned in 2017-18, but is yet to be set up, and in Telangana, place of safety is reported to be established as part of the 30 observation homes, one special home and one girl's home.

Among States and UTs having a place of safety, 88% (22 out of 25) also reported having separate place for children in conflict with the law undergoing inquiry and those held guilty.

The exceptions are Assam, Goa and Tamil Nadu. Even though Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu do not have a place of safety, they have reported existence of separate place for children undergoing inquiry and those held guilty.

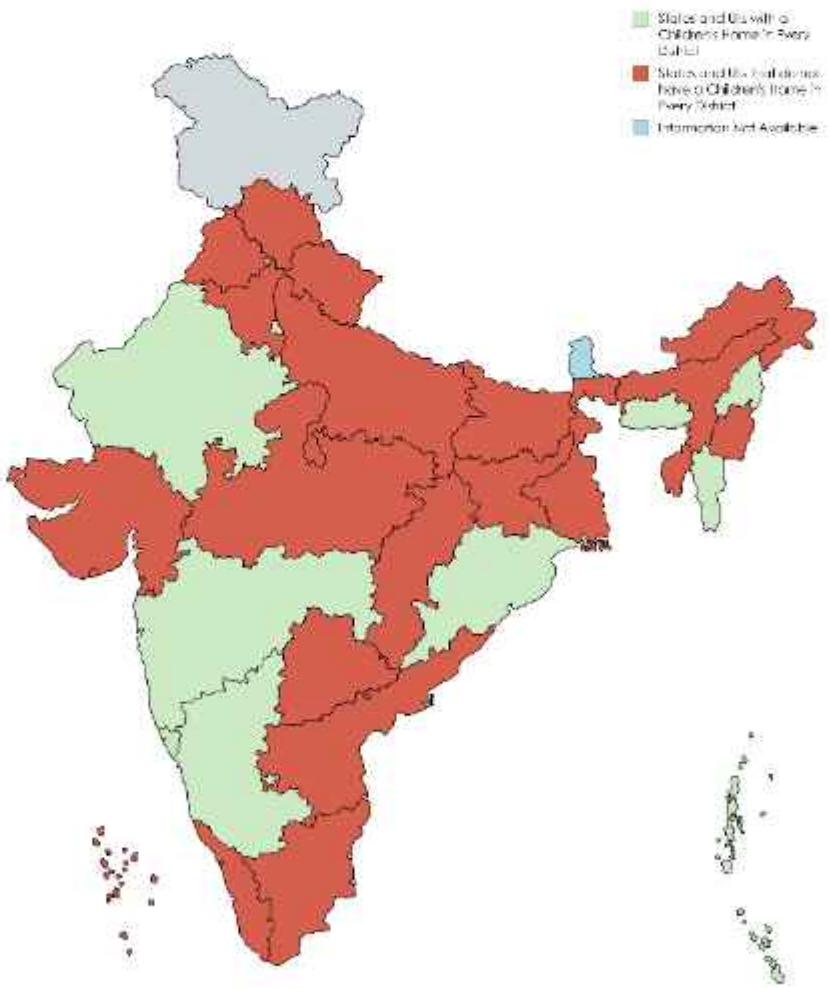
Minimum standards of care are reported to be followed in the place of safety in 96% States and UTs (24 out of 25) having such a facility.

Assam is the only state to admit no compliance on minimum standards of care in place of safety such as clothing, bedding, toiletries and other services, etc. Assam has one place of safety that is attached to the observation home.

Only 18 States and UTs having a place of safety (72%) maintain necessary registers as required under the law.

Interestingly, while Haryana reported compliance on minimum standards of care in the one and only place of safety it has in Madhuban, Karnal, it did not find the question on maintenance of registers applicable to it on the grounds that no child has been transferred to the place of safety. Despite acknowledging existence of place of safety, Kerala also felt that the question did not apply to the state. The States and UTs having a place of safety, which do not maintain registers, are Assam, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Tripura.

4.4 Children's Homes



Only 34% of the States and UTs (12 out of 35) have a children's home in every district.

These are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry and Rajasthan. Gujarat is close to compliance as a children's home exists in 31 out of 33 districts. No information was available from Sikkim.

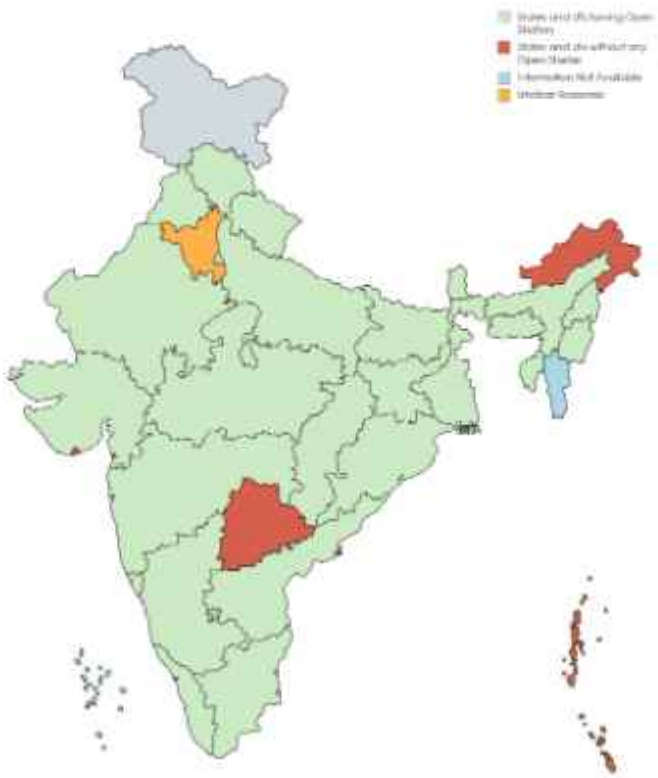
Around 88.6% States and UTs (31 out of 35) have registered children's homes under the JJ Act.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep reported non-existence of children's homes in the UT and Sikkim provided no information in this regard. Registration of 5 children's homes was reported to be under process by Haryana. In Maharashtra, although all CCIs are registered under the JJ Act, the state is currently in the process of starting online registration.

In 88.6% States and UTs (31 out of 35) regular monitoring visits are made to the children's homes.

Yet, all of them do not follow the norms with respect to infrastructure, standards of care, and maintenance of registers. While all 31 States and UTs reported compliance on minimum standards of care being followed in the children's homes, 26 reported having adequate infrastructure, the exceptions being Maharashtra, Mizoram and Rajasthan. In Uttar Pradesh, infrastructure is reported to be adequate only in the newly constructed homes and Bihar reported partial compliance due to non-availability of space in every home. On maintenance of registers, Bihar is the only exception that reported partial compliance while the rest reported full compliance.

4.5 Open Shelters



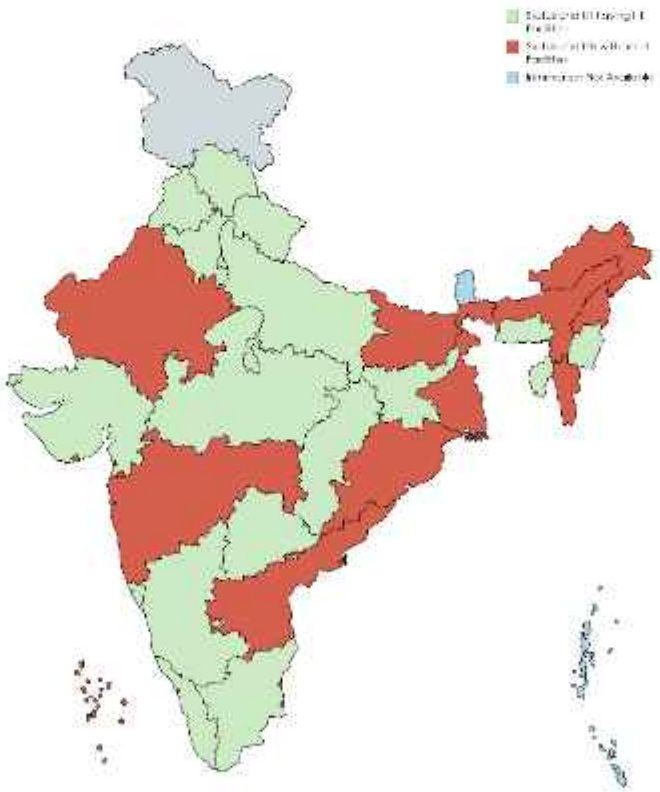
80% of the States and UTs (28 out of 35) have open shelters.

The response from Haryana was not clear as it mentioned 25 children in each open shelter but did not provide the number of open shelters in the state. The 5 States and UTs that do not have any open shelter are - Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, and Telangana. Andaman & Nicobar Islands stated that they have no destitute children and hence no requirement for open shelters. Information was not available from Lakshadweep and Mizoram. Sikkim only reported existence of open shelters in the state but did not provide further information sought on different aspects pertaining to open shelters.

27 States and UTs having open shelters reported adherence to norms and standards vis-à-vis sharing information about children in these shelters with CWCs and DCPUs, following minimum standards of care and maintaining registers.

Sikkim did not provide information on any of these aspects. Gujarat is the only state to have reported sharing of information about children in open shelters with the DCPUs but not with the CWCs, and Odisha reported sharing on monthly basis.

4.6 Fit Facilities



51% of the States and UTs (18 out of 35) have fit facilities to provide temporary shelter, care and protection to children.

The 14 States and UTs that are not recognising fit facilities are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Andhra Pradesh stated that there has been no request for recognition of fit facilities from the stakeholders. While no information was available from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh stated that the question did not apply to the state.

In most States and UTs having Fit Facilities, necessary registers are maintained by these facilities, standards of care are followed and various services are provided to children such as mental health interventions, medical facilities, formal and age appropriate education, recreation and sports.

The defaulting States and UTs on all or some of these aspects are Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, as can be seen in the table that follows.

State/UT	Minimum standards of care not followed	Mental Health Interventions like Counselling not available	Medical Facilities including First Aid, Facilitated Specialised Treatment not available	Formal Age Appropriate Education, continuing education and life skill education not available	Recreation, Sports, Fine Arts and Group work not available	Registers not maintained
Chandigarh						
Madhya Pradesh						
Punjab						

5. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES IN CCIs

Information regarding monthly meetings of Management Committees was collected only for observation homes and children's homes.

Compliance wrt Monthly Meetings of Management Committees	Observation Homes (in per cent)	Children's Homes (in per cent)
Full Compliance	74.3	82.9
No Compliance	11.4	2.9
Partial Compliance	2.9	5.7
Information Not Available	5.7	2.9
Question Not Applicable	5.7	5.7

26 States and UTs (74.3%) reported regular monthly meetings of the Management Committee in the Observation Homes.

No information was available in this regard from Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not have observation homes hence the question of monthly meetings of the management committees did not arise. Daman & Diu, Kerala, Mizoram and Tripura reported no compliance, while Bihar reported partial compliance.

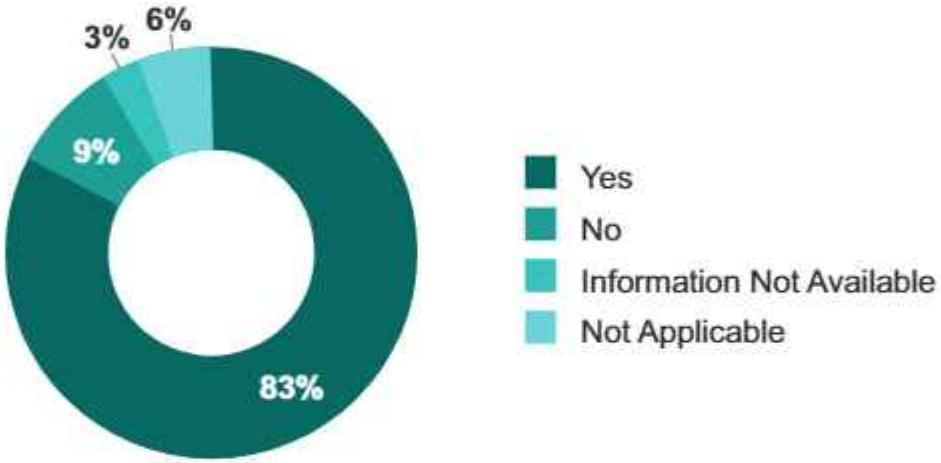
29 States and UTs (almost 83%) reported regular monthly meetings of the Management Committee in the Children's Homes.

While no information was available from Sikkim, the question did not apply to Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep as they do not have any children's homes and Daman & Diu reported no compliance. Partial compliance was reported by Bihar and Mizoram. According to Mizoram, it is not possible to hold monthly meetings of managements committees in districts with more than 20 CCIs.

6. CHILDREN'S COMMITTEES IN CCIs

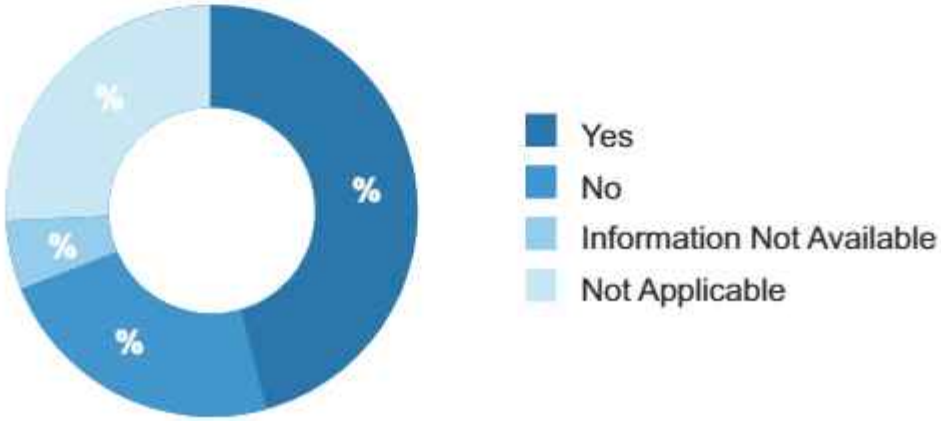
Children's Committees have been formed in the observation homes in 29 States and UTs. The exceptions are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Damn & Diu, Kerala and Lakshadweep. While Lakshadweep has no observation homes, Andaman & Nicobar Islands reported only 1-2 children lodged in the observation home in South Andaman District.

Response from 35 States and UTs on Existence of Committees in Observation Homes (in per cent)



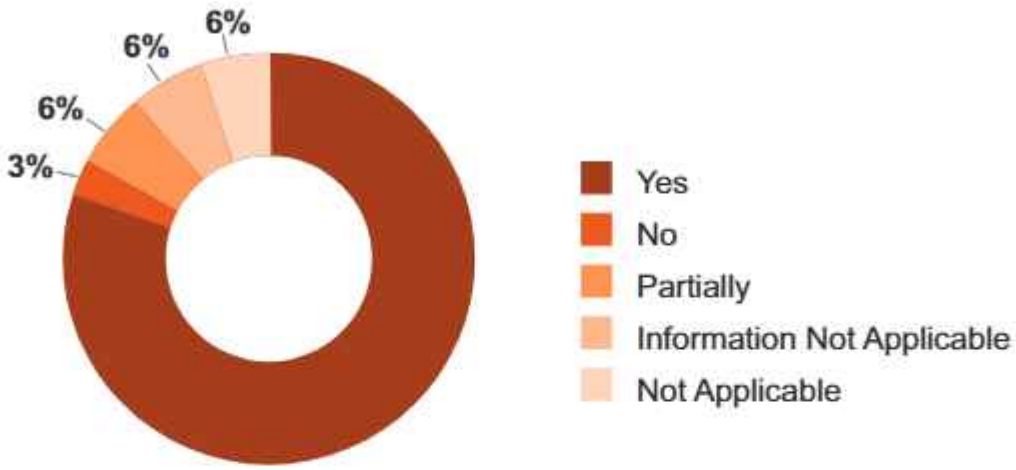
Of the 25 States and UTs that have at least one place of safety in the state/UT, 16 reported existence of children's committees in these facilities, 7 reported non existence of children's committees, Gujarat did not provide any information in this regard and Haryana mentioned that no child has been transferred to the place of safety. 9 States and UTs do not have a place of safety and therefore the question of having a children's committee does not arise. These are - Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

Response from 35 States and UTs on Existence of Committees in Place of Safety (in per cent)



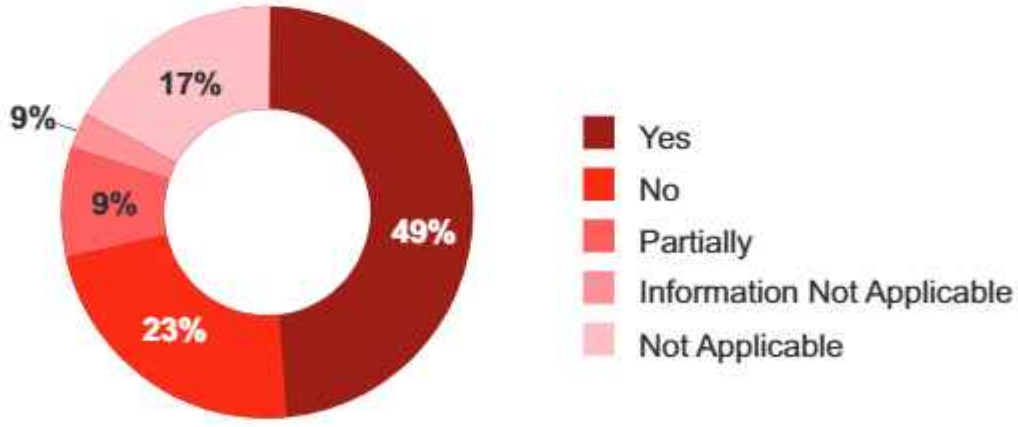
Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram and Odisha. No information was available from Sikkim.

Response from 35 States and UTs on Existence of Committees in Children's Homes (in per cent)



28 out of 35 States and UTs reported formation of children's committees in the children's homes. While Daman & Diu reported non existence of these committees in its children's homes, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Tamil Nadu reported partial complaince as children's committees existed in some homes, but not all. There are no children's homes in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep and therefore the question did not apply to these two UTs. Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim did not furnish any information in this regard.

Response from 35 States and UTs on Existence of Committees in Open Shelters (in per cent)

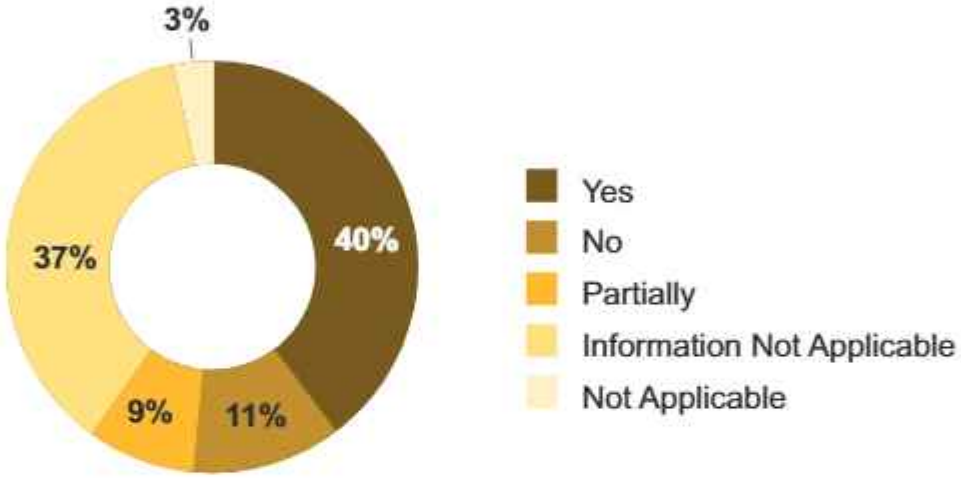


As regards existence of children's committees in open shelters, 17 States and UTs reported full compliance while 3 reported partial compliance, these being Bihar, Puducherry and Uttarakhand. 8 States and UTs do not have children's committees in the open shelter. These are - Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Nagaland and Punjab. While Sikkim did not respond to the question, 6 States and UTs do not have any open shleters and hence no children's

committees. Rather the question was not applicable to these 6 States and UTs, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Telangana.

Of the 18 States and UTs having fit facilities, 14 also have children's committees in these facilities. The 4 States and UTs that have fit facilities but do not have children's committees in place, are Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Among the 14 States and UTs that do not have a fit facility, 12 also do not have a children's committee. Andhra Pradesh did not respond to the question and response from Dadra & Nagar Haveli was not clear as it stated monthly meetings of children's committees in the fit facilities that it does not have. No information was available from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim for any of the questions relating to fit facilities.

Response from 35 States and UTs on Existence of Committees in Fit Facilities (in per cent)



7. INDIVIDUAL CARE PLANS

Information was collected from the States and UTs on compliance with respect to developing and updating individual care plans (ICPs) in all child care institutions (CCIs) except special homes.

10 States and UTs reported full compliance on developing and updating individual care plans (ICPs) in all child care institutions (CCIs).

These are:

- **Delhi**
- **Goa**
- **Gujarat**
- **Himachal Pradesh**
- **Jharkhand**
- **Manipur**
- **Meghalaya**
- **Tripura**
- **Uttar Pradesh**
- **Uttarakhand**

Overall Status of Compliance by States and UTs on Developing and Updating Individual Care Plans in Different CCIs

ICPs in CCIs in 35 States and UTs	Observation Homes	Place of Safety	Children's Homes	Open Shelters	Fit Facilities
Full Compliance	30	20	30	23	13
No Compliance	1	6	2	5	13
Partial Compliance	1	0	1	0	0
Information Not Available	2	4	2	1	9
Question Not Applicable	1	5	0	6	0

A significant 86% of the States and UTs reported development and update of Individual Care Plans in observation homes and children's homes.

Although open shelters keep children for a very short duration, it is surprising to find 23 States and UTs preparing care plans for children even in open shelters.

Individual Care Plans (ICPs) Developed and Updated by Different Types of CCIs Information obtained from States / UTs					
State / UT	Observation Homes	Place of Safety	Children's Homes	Open Shelters	Fit Facilities
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
Andhra Pradesh					
Arunachal Pradesh					
Assam					
Bihar					
Chandigarh					
Chhattisgarh					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					
Daman & Diu					
Delhi					
Goa					
Gujarat					
Haryana					
Himachal Pradesh					
Jharkhand					
Karnataka					
Kerala					
Lakshadweep					
Madhya Pradesh					
Maharashtra					
Manipur					
Meghalaya					
Mizoram					
Nagaland					
Odisha					
Puducherry					
Punjab					
Rajasthan					
Sikkim					
Tamil Nadu					
Telangana					
Tripura					
Uttar Pradesh					
Uttarakhand					
West Bengal					

Compliance scale

Full Compliance

No Compliance

Partial Compliance

Information Not Available

Question Not Applicable

8. FOLLOW UP POST RESTORATION AND RELEASE

Rate of follow-up of children post restoration and release is higher for those leaving observation homes and children's homes as compared to children in other child care institutions.

Individual care plans need to be followed-up post restoration and release. Understandably, absence of such care plans also affects follow-ups that can go a long way in ensuring rehabilitation of children in the juvenile justice system. While some States and UTs appear to be carrying out follow-up irrespective of individual care plans, some others are falling short despite investing in development of care plans.

For example, in the case of observation homes, 3 States, viz., Goa, Maharashtra and Nagaland are not carrying out any follow-up of children post restoration and release even though they admit to preparing individual care plans. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh also develop individual care plans, but have reported partial compliance on follow-up in case of children released from observation homes. Uttar Pradesh in fact, responded by saying that they carry out follow-ups as far as possible, within local constraints.

Similarly, 4 States, viz., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and West Bengal are not carrying out follow-up of children post restoration and release from place of safety even though they are developing individual care plans. With Punjab its the other way round as individual care plans are not prepared but follow-up post restoration and release from place of safety is reportedly being carried out. Uttar Pradesh maintained that it carries out follow-up as far as possible.

In the case of children's homes, 3 States, viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan emerge as defaulters on follow-up post restoration though they do develop individual care plans. Bihar, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh admitted partial follow-up despite care plans. Interestingly, in Mizoram, follow-up depends on the location of child post restoration, indicating none or poor follow-up if a child is restored to another state or a remote district.

Three States, viz., Maharashtra, Nagaland and West Bengal do not follow-up children post restoration and release from open shelters despite preparing care plans. On the other hand, Karnataka and Punjab carry out follow-up even though they do not prepare care plans for children in open shelters. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh reported partial compliance in this regard.

For children restored from a fit facility, follow-up post restoration is reported by all the States and UTs where individual care plans are prepared. In addition, 2 States, viz., Karnataka and Punjab reported follow-up post restoration irrespective of individual care plan for children leaving a fit facility.

9. ALTERNATIVE CARE

States / UT	Adoption	Foster Care	Fit Persons	After Care
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
Andhra Pradesh				
Arunachal Pradesh				
Assam				
Bihar				
Chandigarh				
Chhattisgarh				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
Daman & Diu				
Delhi				
Goa				
Gujarat				
Haryana				
Himachal Pradesh				
Jharkhand				
Karnataka				
Kerala				
Lakshadweep				
Madhya Pradesh				
Maharashtra				
Manipur				
Meghalaya				
Mizoram				
Nagaland				
Odisha				
Puducherry				
Punjab				
Rajasthan				
Sikkim				
Tamil Nadu				
Telangana				
Tripura				
Uttar Pradesh				
Uttarakhand				
West Bengal				

Status of Alternative Care Services / Programme - Scale
Available
Not Available
Partially Available
Unclear
Information Not Available

9.1 Adoption

25 States and UTs have CCIs recognised as Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA) and DCPUs in all except Dadra & Nagar Haveli have maintained database of SAAs. Another 8 States and UTs namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand did not provide information on recognition of SAAs. However, DCPUs in 7 of these are reported to have maintained database of SAAs, the exception being Lakshadweep. Interestingly, while the DCPUs in Daman & Diu and Assam are also reported to have maintained database of SAAs at district level, on the question of recognition of SAAs, Daman & Diu said it has not recognised any and Assam said that the question did not apply to them.

9.2 Foster Care

11 States and UTs have a foster care programme. These are - Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. In 10 of these, the foster care programme is reported to be implemented by the DCPUs, Goa being the only one to have said no, despite reporting that their DCPUs have maintained district level database of foster parents. The 9 States and UTs that do not have a foster care programme and therefore responded to the question on implementation of the programme by DCPUs in the negative, are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Telangana and West Bengal. While another 6 States and UTs reported absence of foster care programme, 3 of them, viz., Jharkhand, Sikkim and Tripura mentioned that their DCPUs are implementing the foster care programme; Manipur and Nagaland did not provide response to the query on implementation by DCPUs; and Chandigarh stated that their DCPUs have put out an advertisement for foster care. As regards Assam, Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, there are several contradictions in the responses to different questions around foster care. Information was not available from 5 States and UTs, namely, Delhi, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

9.3 Fit Person

In 11 States and UTs the CWCs and JJBs have recognised fit persons and placed children under their care and protection. These are - Bihar, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. However, not all of them get a police verification done for fit persons. In Tamil Nadu, verification is done by the Probation Officers of DCPUs and in Kerala, the DCPUs are reported to conduct a social investigation where necessary. No fit persons have been recognised in 18 States and UTs. These are - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura. No information is available in this regard from Gujarat and Karnataka, while Arunachal Pradesh said that the question did not apply to the

State. The situation in Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal is not clear as both Haryana and Punjab stated that fit persons are decided by CWCs but no police verification has been done, while West Bengal only reported that details are maintained by CWCs and JJBs.

9.4 After Care

In 15 States and UTs information on organisations and individuals interested in providing after care is maintained and shared by DCPUs with the CWCs and JJBs. These are Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The 9 States and UTs that do not have any after care programme and hence their DCPUs do not maintain any such data are - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and West Bengal. Bihar is reported to have information on after care maintained in one district. Response from another 10 States and UTs is not clear as there are contradictions when compared with the response received on district level database of after care organisations maintained by SCPS and DCPUs.

10. TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING

Time and again the need for training and capacity building of members of the CWCs, JJBs, staff in CCIs, police and other actors in the child protection system has been stressed upon by the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts.

10.1 Induction Training for Statutory Bodies

The law requires induction training of Chairperson and Members of CWCs and Principal Magistrate and Social Worker Members of JJBs within 60 days of their appointment. Most States and UTs have complied with this requirement.

Induction Training for CWC Chairpersons and Members – 30 States and UTs have conducted induction training for newly appointed Chairpersons and Members of their Child Welfare Committees within sixty days of notification of their appointment. Among the 5 States and UTs that have not done the needful, Andaman & Nicobar Islands reported that the new Chairperson and Members are yet to be appointed and Odisha stated that not all new appointees have been trained. Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep clearly said that they have not conducted induction trainings for CWCs.

Induction Training of Principal Magistrates and Social Worker Members of JJBs – In 27 States and UTs induction training was conducted for Principal Magistrates and Social Worker Members of JJBs within the stipulated period of sixty days from notification of their appointment. While induction trainings have been held in Puducherry, 4 Principal Magistrates were reported to be absent. In Uttarakhand, trainings were conducted after the stipulated period of sixty days. In Bihar, the Social Worker Members are yet to be trained as they are newly recruited. In Tripura on the other hand, Social Worker Members have been trained but not the Principal Magistrates. The 5 States and UTs yet to hold trainings for both Principal Magistrates and Social Worker Members of JJBs are - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Punjab and Sikkim. This is largely because the appointments were reported to be recent.

Statutory Bodies	Percentage of States/UTs that have conducted Induction Trainings for Statutory Bodies
Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)	85.7
Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)	82.9

The training agencies are largely Judicial Academies, State Legal Services Authorities, NIPCCD, National Law Universities, State Institutes of Public Administration, SCPS or the concerned Department and UNICEF. NIMHANS has been conducting trainings in Karnataka.

10.2 Training for Police

Police being the first official contact point for a child in conflict with the law or a child in need of care and protection, require extensive training and sensitisation programmes.

Training for SJPU officials – Officials in the SJPUs have been trained in 94% of the States and UTs. The only exceptions are Lakshadweep and Uttar Pradesh.

Training for CWPOs – Child Welfare Police Officers have been trained in 91% of the States and UTs, the exceptions being Lakshadweep, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh.

Trainings for police are conducted by Police Training Academies and Colleges, State Legal Services Authorities, SCPS, DCPUs, NIPCCD and UNICEF.

10.3 Training of Staff in CCIs

Information on training of staff in CCIs and other institutions was collected for Observation Homes, Place of Safety, Open Shelters and Fit Facilities.

The Regional Units of NIPCCD emerge as the main agency conducting trainings for the staff of CCIs. The other agencies include SCPS, State Legal Services Authorities, Judicial Academies, State Institutes of Public Administration, UNICEF and NGOs.

Type of CCI	Percentage of States and UTs where at least one training for staff has been held
Observation Homes	68.6
Place of Safety	79.2
Open Shelters	75.0
Fit Facilities	38.9

Observation Homes – In 25 States and UTs trainings have been held for the staff of observation homes. These are - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Information from Odisha is unclear as it reported 14 trainings for children in the observation homes and did not mention anything about staff training. Information from Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal was not available in this regard.

Place of Safety – Of the 24 States and UTs that have at a Place of Safety, information on training of staff is not available for Gujarat and West Bengal. Haryana is yet to appoint staff in the place of

safety, while Assam and Jharkhand have had no training for their place of safety staff. The 19 States and UTs that have a place of safety and have also held trainings for the staff are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Open Shelters – In 21 States and UTs having open shelters, trainings have been held for the officials of these shelters. These are - Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Haryana have open shelters but there has been no training of officials. Information was not available for Goa, Gujarat, Sikkim and West Bengal, and in the case of Karnataka it cannot be ascertained. 7 States and UTs do not have open shelters and hence no trainings have been held.

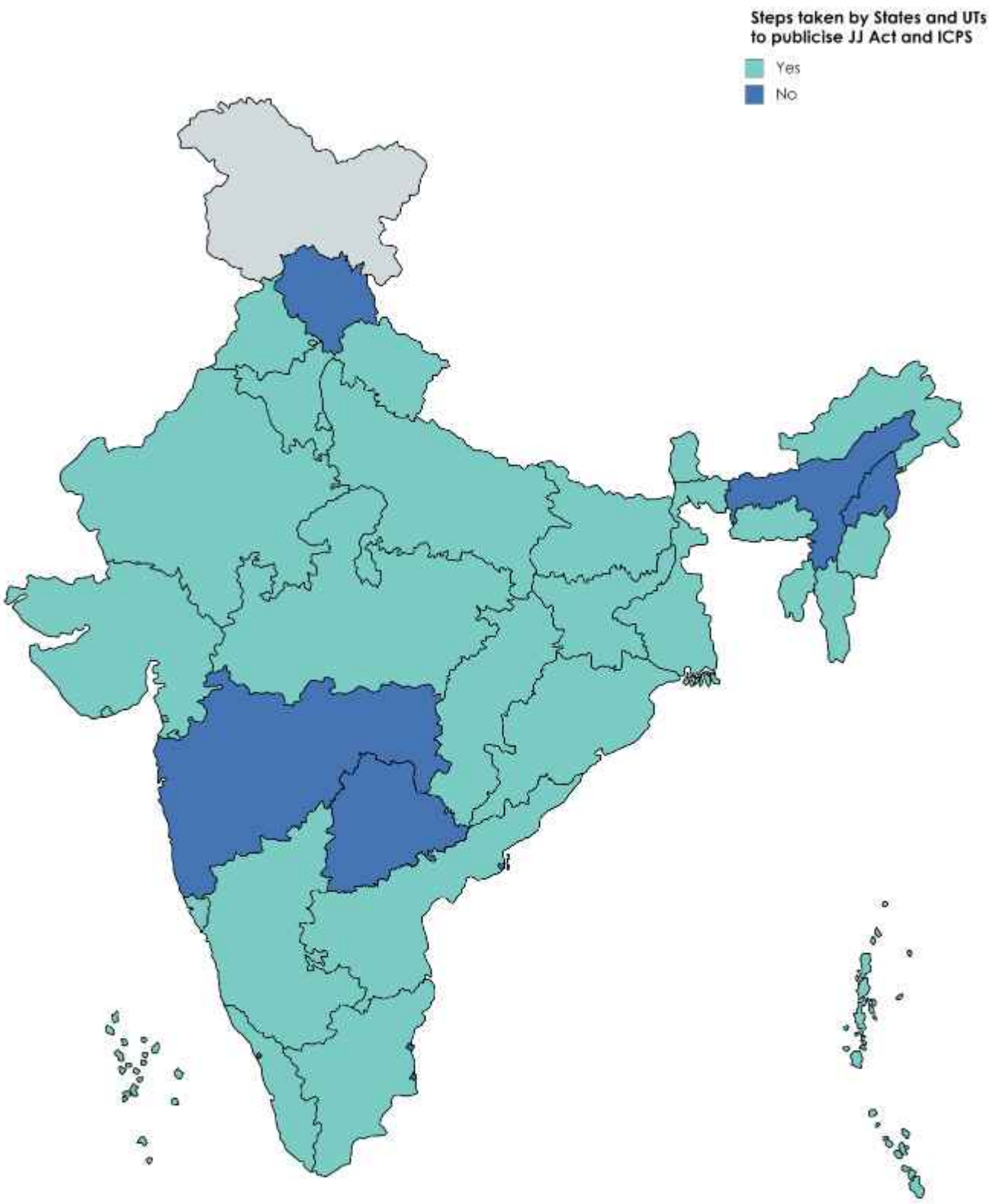
Fit Facilities – Of the 18 States and UTs that have fit facilities, training for the staff has been held in 7 States, namely, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand. In another 6 States and UTs that have fit facilities, no training has been held. These are – Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Punjab, Telangana and Tripura. No information is available on training for fit facilities from Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh although they have reported existence of fit facilities. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh stated that trainings for fit facilities are held as per need. States and UTs that do not have fit facilities and hence no trainings are - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan and West Bengal. No information was available from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim.

10. AWARENESS ABOUT JJ ACT & ICPS

29 States and UTs have taken steps to publicise and spread awareness about the JJ Act and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

Various methods and awareness tools used

- Meetings with PRIs, teachers, school students, Aanganwadi workers
- Convergence meetings with CCIs and stakeholder departments
- Hoardings
- Justice
- Juvenile
- Advertisements in local newspapers regarding registration of CCIs, list of CWCs, adoption
- Advertisements in local newspaper on Section 77 and 78 of the JJ Act (only in Karnataka)
- Advertisement through video clipping on local cable networks
- Printing, public display and/or distribution of IEC materials such as pamphlets, hand-bills, wall posters, banners, hoardings, calendar, diary, contact numbers of CWCs, JJBs and important district officials
- Radio drama on provisions regarding legal adoption
- Broadcast on JJ Act on Red FM and AIR
- Talk show on implementation of JJA
- TV interviews on ICPS activities
- Street plays
- Awareness camps, trainings and workshops
  Translation of JJA in local language (only Mizoram reported this)


Steps taken by States and UTs to publicise JJ Act and ICPS
Yes
No

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